THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1793. [N° 1654.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. BROWN.

The inclosed Address to the people of England, may serve as a criterion for your readers to judge of the situation of affairs in that country. I hope that you will think it worthy of a place in your useful paper. The same little tract was re-printed in almost every town in England, and distributed gratis, though no person could tell by whom. P. D.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.

ADDRESS to the Nation, from the *London Corresponding Society*, on a Thorough Parliamentary Reform;—Together with the Resolutions which were passed at a general meeting of the Society, held on Monday, the 8th of July, 1793, at the Crown and Anchor-Tavern, Strand. Printed by order of the *Society*, and distributed (gratis.)

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

GLOOMY as is the prospect now before us, and unpleasing as is the task to bring forth into open day, the calamitous situation of our country, we conceive it necessary to direct the public eye to the cause of our misfortunes, and to awake the sleeping reason of our countrymen to the pursuit of the only remedy, which can ever prove effectual, namely—*a thorough reform in Parliament, by the adoption of an equal representation, obtained by annual elections and universal suffrage.* We do not address you in the confidence of personal importance: We do not presume upon the splendour of exalted situation; but as members of the same society, as individuals zealously labouring for the welfare of the community, we think ourselves entitled to a share of your attention.

At a time when many of the now accumulated evils, although not unseen, were yet at a distance, *the London corresponding society* united, and called upon their fellow-citizens to join with them in reclaiming a right stolen by treachery, and withheld by oppression. Ignorance, the most strenuous supporter of despotism, we laboured to destroy; the rights of the people to an equal representation we publicly supported, and proved the restoration of those rights to be the only permanent remedy to the then existing grievances! grievances which, for want of that remedy, have, in the short space of eighteen months, been increased ten-fold, on this credulous, supine, and unsuspecting nation.

Success attended the endeavours of our society; but a success no ways adequate to the importance of our cause! Deep-rooted prejudices, adopted by ignorance, cherished by interest, and confirmed by apathy, very much impeded the progress that might have been made upon the understanding of a nation which boasts itself to be the most enlightened in Europe. Experience has, however, proved, that the public mind is too generally borne down by misery and oppression, or enervated by luxury, to [illegible] remind you of the false and calumnious aspersions which have been so industriously circulated since November last. At that time of general consternation, when the cry of danger to the constitution, was raised, and extensively propagated; when the alarm of *riots* and *insurrections* was sounded by royal proclamations, and re-echoed by parish associations, reform was branded by the name of innovation; and whoever dared to affirm that the House of Commons ought to be restored to the state of independence in which it was settled at the revolution, and that unnecessary places and pensions ought to be abolished, was stigmatized as a leveller, and enemy to his King and country.

Even the dependents of ministry have, in parliament, acknowledged, that those reports of riots and insurrections were groundless; but that acknowledgment, though evinces the criminality of those *trumped up falsehoods*, has not lessened their effect on this deluded nation.

You are by no ways discouraged by these alarms, by the fulminations of what was falsly called loyalty,* nor by the torrent of prejudice, which, for a while, let reason and reflexion equally at a distance. We pursued, with address, the course prescribed by the constitution, for obtaining a redress of grievances; and, disregarding the visionary alarms of sedition, our constitutional rights have proved our shield against the most dangerous combination of interest and prejudice that ever threatened the liberties of a free country.

Our petition to parliament was received—read—and ordered to lie on the table. The principle contained therein, "That no man shall be taxed, but by the consent of himself, or his representative freely chosen by "himself," neither was, nor could be denied to be a principle of our constitution; but its effects *could*, at that time, be evaded by those whose interest it was to perpetuate abuses at the expence of the public.

The protraction of reform, however, has not been the only evil which has arisen from the credit so rashly given to reports of riots and insurrections. To that credulity, and to the want of circumspection, naturally attendant on the fears so artfully raised, we may justly attribute the present ruinous and disgraceful war: overlooking the aggrandisement of Russia, and disregarding the cruel dismemberment of Poland; under the flimsy excuse of assisting *those who, apparently, did not care to fight for themselves, our allies, the Dutch*; the national honour has been staked; the minister has been armed with new and unexampled powers, and the troops of Britain have been sent to co operate with the most detestable of despots.

British gold now subsidizes armies of continental slaves, and the blood of half Europe is pledged for the destruction of France! Supplies of every kind are sent from hence! Commerce is nearly stopped! Failures innumerable take place! Manufactures are ruined! Artizans are starving! Provisions rise in price! The revenue decreases, and fresh taxes are wanting, for fresh supplies of blood! The liberties of our country are invaded! The seaman is forcibly torn from his family! The peasant is kidnapped from the plough! And the starving labourer is compelled to sell his life and his liberty, for bread!——If such, O much oppressed Britons! are the effects of a four months' War, what are you to expect when it shall have lasted as many years?

Still farther to encrease our private calamities, and to augment our national disgrace; we have seen offers of peace spurned with contempt, and the breach between the two countries widened, by the ejection of reconciliation: Thus are we doomed to a continuance of national misery, and to an addition of national dishonor, from a war, commenced with injustice, prosecuted with inquisitorial obstinacy, and likely to end in eternal infamy.

To palliate the injustice of the war, France is reproached with anarchy; while despots, and their ministers, boast their diabolical skill in promoting it. To soothe the public grievances, the agents of corruption have, ever since the commencement of the war, predicted, that the distracted state of France, must, in a few weeks, put a period to it. Predictions so repeatedly falsified, must be attributed either to fraud or folly.

Conscious as we are, that the trading and commercial interests of this country are neither *satisfied* of the policy of the war, nor *duped* by any delusive prospect of success, we cannot attribute the little resistance which has hitherto been made to it, to any thing else than the depraved state of the representation; for had they that weight in Parliament, which the spirit of the constitution evidently intended, and which was confirmed by the revolution in 1688, we doubt not their open declarations against a war, so hostile to their interests, and to the cause of humanity, would ere now have refuted the [illegible] popular, necessary, or just.

To obtain a complete representation is our only aim;—contemning all party distinctions, we seek no advantage which every individual of the community will not enjoy equally with ourselves:—We are not engaged in speculative and theoretical schemes: the motive of our present conduct is the actual sense of injury and oppression. We feel the weight of innumerable abuses; to which the invasion of our rights has given birth, and which their restoration can alone remove.

But, sensible that our efforts, if not seconded by the nation at large, must prove ineffectual, and only needlessly expose us to the malevolence of the public plunderers. We conjure you, by the love you bear your country, by your attachment to freedom, and by your anxious care for the welfare of your posterity, to suffer yourselves no longer to be deluded by artful speeches, and by interested men; but to sanction, with your approbation, our constitutional endeavours, and pursue, with union and firmness the track we have pointed out. Thus countenanced by our country, we pledge ourselves, as you will perceive by the following resolutions, never to recede or slacken; but, on every occasion, to redouble our zealous exertions in the cause of constitutional freedom.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.

I. That nothing but a fair, adequate, and annually renovated Representation in Parliament, can ensure the freedom of this country.

II. That we are fully convinced, a thorough Parliamentary Reform would remove every grievance under which we labour.

III. That we will never give up the pursuit of such Parliamentary Reform.

IV. That if it be a part of the power of the King to declare war when and against whom he pleases, we are convinced, that such power must have been granted to him under the condition that it should ever be subservient to the national advantage.

V. That the present war against France, and the existing alliance with the Germanic Powers, so far as it relates to the prosecution of that war, has hitherto, produced, and is likely to produce, nothing but national calamity, if not utter ruin.

VI. That it appears to Us, that the wars in which Great-Britain has engaged, within the last hundred years, have cost her upwards of *Three Hundred and Seventy Millions!* not to mention the private misery occasioned thereby, on the lives sacrificed; therefore, it is a dreadful speculation for the people of this country to look up to: That the Cabinet have engaged in a treaty with a foreign Prince, to be supplied with troops, for a long period of years, and for a purpose unknown to the people of England.

VII. That we are persuaded the majority, if not the whole of these wars, originated in Cabinet intrigue, rather than absolute necessity.

VIII. That every nation has an unalienable right to choose the mode in which it will be governed; and that it is an act of Tyranny and Oppression in any other nation to interfere with, or attempt to controul, their choice.

IX. That peace, being the greatest of blessings, ought to be sought most diligently by every wise government; to be most joyfully attended, when [illegible] proffered, and to be concluded most speedily, when the object of the war is accomplished.

X. That we do exhort every well wisher to his country, not to delay in improving himself in constitutional knowledge.

XI. That those men who were the first to be seized with a panic, should be the last whom prudence would entrust with the management of a war.

XII That Great-Britain is not Hanover!

XIII. That regarding union as indispensibly necessary to ensure success, we will endeavour, to the utmost of our power, to unite more closely with every political Society in the nation, associated upon the same principles as ourselves.

XIV. That the next General Meeting of this Society be held on the first Monday in September, unless the Committee of Delegates shall find it necessary to call such meeting sooner.

XV. That the foregoing Address and Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and by the Secretary, and that *Twenty Thousand Copies* of them be printed, published, and distributed (gratis.)

MAURICE MARGAROT, Chairman.
THOMAS HARDY, Secretary.

Monday, July 8, 1793.
Crown and Anchor Tavern,
Strand.

The Chairman having left the Chair, it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to Citizen MARGAROT, for the great attention which he has given to the interests of this Society; and particularly, for his impartiality and proper conduct at this meeting.

It was, likewise, unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to Citizen HARDY, for his unremitting perseverance and exertions in the Cause of Freedom.

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* *LOYALITY, is derived from the old French word* Lovalte, *and strictly signifies an attachment to the laws: but by the fraudulent practices of courtiers, exercised with too much success, on vulgar ignorance, the term is often perverted to signify an attachment to Kings and their measures; even when evidently in opposition to law, and the constitution of their country.*

LONDON, October 10.

Substance of the Declaratory Memorial to the Court of Denmark, respecting Navigation during the War with France, delivered by the British Minister at Copenhagen.

NO one can be mistaken, how much the circumstances of the present War differ from those upon which the Law of Nations introduced among the powers of Europe, and its usual customs are founded. It can be as little denied, that this difference must have an important and essential influence upon the exercise of the privileges which belong to the neutral powers, by virtue of the universal law of nations, or by separate treaties.

At present there exists no government in France, which is acknowledged either by the belligerent powers, or even those who still adhere to neutrality. The Court of Denmark has no minister at Paris; and since the tragical end of his late most Christian Majesty, it has received none from France. This Court has taken great care not to acknowledge the existence of legitimate authority in France, and indeed there exists none in that country; and although special causes have prevented this Court from entering into the war, yet it cannot consider France, as a power with whom it is possible to preserve the former references of amity and neutrality.

If therefore, in usual cases, a neutral power continues to carry on commerce with two nations engaged in war with each other, and in friendship with the said neutral power, the path of negociations ever open, as well as the acknowledged usages of all the jurisdictions in Europe, constantly offer to the said neutral power means of ascertaining whether or not the neutrality kept by one of those nations is also observed by the other in like manner; the said neutral power may ascertain whether that neutrality is not misused by one of these powers to the prejudice of the other, and the impartial friendship thereby violated—friendship to which both nations have an equal claim; and if, by unforeseen circumstances, the usual mode of exercising the neutral commercial privileges should become especially and more detrimental to one of those powers than to the other, the injured power might, by friendly representations, render valid this principle with the latter, and renounce without difficulty a right, which ceases to be any longer consistent with that neutrality.

None of these circumstances is admissible in the present case. Denmark, while she preserves all her neutral privileges of commerce with regard to England—privileges which are secured to her in the usual cases by the universal law of nations, and her separate treaties; she can in no respect be assured of the observance thereof in France, where the neutrality has already been and is still daily violated; where his Danish Majesty has no Minister to enforce his rights and the rights of his subjects; where his Danish Majesty acknowledges no lawful authority; and where there are indeed no other laws nor tribunals, except the will of a licentious populace.

(We are not yet in the possession of the remainder of this memorial, which we shall lay before the public as soon as it shall come to hand.)

Answer returned by the Court of Denmark to the memorial lately delivered by the British Minister.

"His Majesty, the King of Denmark, feels always the liveliest displeasure, whenever he finds himself under the necessity of contending with the principles of the powers in alliance or friendship with his Majesty, or of complaining with regard to their proceedings.

His Majesty was in hopes, the most conscientious observance of the strictest neutrality, and his intention of acting in conformity to his treaties, would spare him the unpleasant sensations. But the unexpected contents of the notes which Mr. Karles, Ambassador [illegible]

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Here it is proper to remind you of the false and calumnious aspersions which have been so industriously circulated since November last. At that time of general consternation, when the cry of danger to the constitution, was raised, and extensively propagated; when the alarm of *riots* and *insurrections* was sounded by royal proclamations, and re-echoed by parish associations, reform was branded by the name of innovation; and whoever dared to affirm that the House of Commons ought to be restored to the state of independence in which it was settled at the revolution, and that unnecessary places and pensions ought to be abolished, was stigmatized as a leveller, and enemy to his King and country.

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At present there exists no government in France, which is acknowledged either by the belligerent powers, or even those who still adhere to neutrality. The Court of Denmark has no minister at Paris; and since the tragical end of his late most Christian Majesty, it has received none from France. This Court has taken great care not to acknowledge the existence of legitimate authority in France, and indeed there exists none in that country; and although special causes have prevented this Court from entering into the war, yet it cannot consider France, as a power with whom it is possible to preserve the former references of amity and neutrality.

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Answer returned by the Court of Denmark to the memorial lately delivered by the British Minister.

"His Majesty, the King of Denmark, feels always the liveliest displeasure, whenever he finds himself under the necessity of contending with the principles of the powers in alliance or friendship with his Majesty, or of complaining with regard to their proceedings.

His Majesty was in hopes, the most conscientious observance of the strictest neutrality, and his intention of acting in conformity to his treaties, would spare him the unpleasant sensations. But the unexpected contents of the notes which Mr. Kades, Ambassador Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty, has delivered, and which has

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been supported by Count Van Goltz, Ambassador Extraordinary of his Prussian Majesty, will allow the King no longer to remain silent.

"The principles, which his Majesty opposes to those laid before him, are contained in the enclosed memorial. It is not the desire of supporting an opinion once declared, which induces his Majesty to abide by his own.—The conviction of the most momentous interest, the desire of his subjects of preserving the peace of which they stand in need, have fixed that opinion. His Majesty is convinced that he is addressing himself to friends, to just and equitable Sovereigns.

"His Majesty therefore speaks with frankness, and without subterfuge.

"It is not required here to illustrate rights. The rights of Denmark are not problematical; and the King, Sir, appeals in this point to the feelings of his sovereigns his friends, whether it must not be a painful task for him to enter into negociations respecting the performance of his plan, acknowledged and allowed by treaties.

"His Majesty flatters himself, that it will never be adopted as a principle, or be enforced as such in this respect by the assertion that the different nature of a war can alter the nature of a mutual contract; or that mutual allowances can be considered as favours or privileges, or that any two powers shall make regulations at the expence of a third power, or that Belligerent States shall ease the burden inseparable from war by throwing it upon their innocent neighbours. These objects might furnish matter of explanation; but his Majesty thinks he would give offence to the respective Courts to which he appeals, were he to apprehend that those Courts, after having heard his counter representations would persevere in those principles; and still less that they would employ preponderant violence, and substitute it for argument and proofs, or for the concessions necessary to the parties interested. His Majesty having made a separate agreement with the other neutral powers, he does not know their sentiments on this head; but his Majesty is convinced that their opinion and resistance will be unanimous, and that they will also perceive that it is impossible to combine the system of neutrality with the measures which wholly destroy it.

"The King is not afraid of there being any room of complaint against him. His Majesty has demanded nothing but what is strictly conformable to the treaties. His Majesty has remained faithful to his stipulations and neutrality. He is the injured party; but he cannot conceive how his Britannic Majesty, could, without the consent of his Danish Majesty, give fresh instructions to the commanders of the British ships of war, which are absolutely contrary to the former instructions, and to his treaties with Denmark. The king entertained hopes, that those instructions would only have extended to those states to which England is not tied by decisive conventions.

"But since his Majesty can no longer admit of this declaration, he finds himself obliged, against his will, to protest against those instructions, as an open infringement of the treaties, and of the most sacred law which exists between men, to preserve all his rights, and most urgently to request his Brittannic Majesty to do away this recent rupture, by giving only such instructions as are consistent with the existing and mutually binding engagements. This is not done because his Majesty feels indifference at the pleasure of manifesting his friendship toward the king of Great Britain, and likewise to the king of Prussia, and their allies, by violating his vigorous duties.

The king will do every thing which is possible, provided it does not compromise the neutrality and the prosperity of the Danish nation. His Majesty consents to consider as blockaded all those French ports opposite and near which is a superior naval force of England or of her allies. His Majesty will neither enter nor favor the entering, into a contract with the French governments, for supplying its marine or its armies.—His Majesty will not suffer in his dominions the sale of prizes made by French ships; nor will his Majesty cease to claim in France the effects of the English subjects, and of the subjects of the allies of England entrusted to the protection of the Danish flag, and he will exert himself in the recovery thereof, in the same manner as if they were Danish property.

"In short, his Majesty will forget or omit nothing of that which can cement his connexions with the powers whose friendship and esteem he has always requested, or which can manifest his fidelity with regard to his alliance, and his respect of the fundamental principles of society and the public weal.

[Signed] A. P. Von Bernstorff.

Foreign Office, Copenhagen,
July 28, 1793.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

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The Clerk continued reading the correspondence between the War-Office and the above persons relative to the Indian affairs until three o'clock, when a motion for clearing the galleries was made and carried.

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On this, Mr. Fitzsimons arose, and observed, that it was full time the House should take into consideration the depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States; that it was expected by the public that they should do so; that it would come with a better grace from them now than at a future period, after a variety of petitions on that head should have been laid before them which he understood was to be the case.—He therefore begged leave to move that the part of the President's speech which refers to the situation of the commerce of this country should be taken into consideration to morrow. He read a motion to that purpose, which was seconded and agreed to.

It was then moved that the clerk should proceed with the reading of the confidental commmunications from the President—At twelve o'clock the galleries were cleared, and the House was left sitting.

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On motion it was voted that 500 copies of the annual account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, be printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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These papers contain a statement of the circumstances of the case—a correspondence between the petitioner and the secretary of the treasury—a letter from the petitioner to the President of the United States, complaining of a denial of justice from the officers of the treasury—a letter from John M. Taylor to the petitioner, &c. &c. the reading being finished, it was voted, that the memorial of A. G. Francis and the documents accompanying it, be referred to a select committee, to consist of five members—Messrs. Smith of Maryland, Giles, Findley, Dayton and Coffin, were appointed the Committee.

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Mr. Giles gave notice that on Monday next, he should call up the Resolutions respecting the Treasury department, which he laid on the Table a few days since.

On motion the House proceeded to the reading of the confidential papers.

Galleries shut.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

Algiers, April the 9th, 1793, and the 8th of Captivity.

Esteemed Sir,

YOU will excuse the liberty I have taken in inclosing to your care the Petition of the American Captives in Algiers.

We, confiding in your well known character, that you will do us the favor to have the incloied Petition, published in the papers throughout the United States and to be stuck up to public view; so that the Citizens of the United states will know the melancholy situation of American Captives; and we hope we shall know what our fate is to be, and be put out of this intolerable state of suspence.

We have no doubt, but that, as a fellow citizen and fellow-creature, you will do us this favour, and any other service that your personal interest will enable you to do. I am, dear Sir, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

Late master of the ship Dolphin, of Philadelphia, captured the 30th of July, 1785, 50 leagues to the westward of Lisbon.

To Mr.—— ——, Philadelphia.

In the Name of Almighty God!

The humble Petition of the American Captives in Algiers, is most respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Citizens of the United States of America.

Fellow Citizens,

YOUR petitioners had the misfortune to be captured by the Corsairs of this Regency, nearly eight years past, while we were navigating vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

That we were for a considerable time flattered with the expectations held up to us, that we would be redeemed from captivity, as soon as it could be done consistent with propriety, and the interest of our country.

That to effect this redemption, Mr. JOHN LAMB, was sent to Algiers on the part of the United States, and that he entered into an agreement with the Regency of Algiers for our ransom; in consequence of which the same were recorded on the books of the regency as a bargain regularly made; but Mr. LAMB never returned to fulfil them by the payment of the ransom money, though he promised, in the name of the United States, to do it in four months.

That several persons have since been empowered to make inquiries, whether the ransom agreed upon by Mr. LAMB might not be reduced; but all attempts of that kind have hitherto proved ineffectual. The Regency declaring, that the contract made by the agent, on the part of the United States, ought to be discharged.

That owing to the melancholy situation to which we are reduced, one of us, JAMES HARNETT, has been deprived of his senses by the Almighty, to make him insensible of his situation as a victim; and is, these three years, confined in a cell in chains. The rest of us have been left destitute three years; and in this deplorable situation many of us have resisted the temptations of the Regency to enter into their service, which might be attended with remorse, and a great detriment to our country—we, trusting in the justice and humanity of our country to extricate us from slavery.

We have repeatedly petitioned Congress without effect; at first we were informed, that Mr. Lamb would redeem us; next, that the United States were poor, and that they were forming their government; next, that a subscription would be set on foot for our release; next, that the United States were rich, and would make a peace, and redeem us; next, that our redemption concerned the peace. In April last, Congress commissioned us up for a peace. The Day prescribed his terms more favourable than the peace of the Danes, Swedes, or Venetians; or even, than the Dutch had. We now hear that Congress has rejected the peace with Algiers, and given us up as victims, determined not to redeem us; thus have we suffered an ignominious captivity of eight years.

We pray you will consider what our sufferings must have been, during this long period of captivity: Three [illegible] five of our brother sufferers in the bills of mortality.—The rest of us seem destined to share the same fate.

The plague, that tremendous and fatal disorder, at present is in this city, and it seems that we are to be its victims.—We are on the verge of eternity; therefore we beg of the citizens of the United States, in the name of the Almighty and our Saviour, who died to redeem us all, that our country will adopt some plan to extricate us from this city of human misery; and we shall ever pray and be thankful.

Fellow-Citizens,

Your [illegible] humble petitioners.

The under-written crew of the ship Dolphin, of Philadelphia, belonging to Messrs. MATTHEW & THOMAS IRVIN.

	Dolls.
Richard O'Brien, master, at	6000
Andrew Montgomery, mate, at	3000
Philip Sloan, at	140
Peleg Loring, at	1400
James Hull, at	1400
Jacobus Tiffanier, at	4000
William Patterson, at	3000
Spanish dollars,	18,800

Crew of the schooner Diana, of Boston, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER:

	Dolls.
Isaac Stephens, at	4,000
Alexander Forsyth, at	3000
James L. Cathcart, at	3000
Thomas Gregory Billingsat, at	1400
James Harnett, at	2400
Spanish Dollars,	13,800

These are the terms of redemption of the American Captives. To be added, a duty of 2½ per cent.

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The "Courier Politique" of yesterday says, the British Minister is officially informed, that the troops destined for St. Domingo are arrived at Jamaica.

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We learn from Mr. Philips, that the Peace made between the Regency of Algiers and the Queen of Portugal, was wholly effected without her knowledge or consent, by the agents of the British and Spanish Courts. That the Captain of the Portuguese frigate who had brought the news of the peace into Lisbon, first obtained it from an Algerine cruizer he fell in with, and who produced him his authority for the peace, being papers signed by the British and Spanish agents; upon this the frigate quit her station and went into port where the Captain was immediately imprisoned for [illegible] done so.

been supported by Count Van Goltz, Ambassador Extraordinary of his Prussian Majesty, will allow the King no longer to remain silent.

"The principles, which his Majesty opposes to those laid before him, are contained in the enclosed memorial. It is not the desire of supporting an opinion once declared, which induces his Majesty to abide by his own.—The conviction of the most momentous interest, the desire of his subjects of preserving the peace of which they stand in need, have fixed that opinion. His Majesty is convinced that he is addressing himself to friends, to just and equitable Sovereigns.

"His Majesty therefore speaks with frankness, and without subterfuge.

"It is not required here to illustrate rights. The rights of Denmark are not problematical; and the King, Sir, appeals in this point to the feelings of his sovereigns his friends, whether it must not be a painful task for him to enter into negociations respecting the performance of his plan, acknowledged and allowed by treaties.

"His Majesty flatters himself, that it will never be adopted as a principle, or be enforced as such in this respect by the assertion that the different nature of a war can alter the nature of a mutual contract; or that mutual allowances can be considered as favours or privileges, or that any two powers shall make regulations at the expence of a third power, or that Belligerent States shall ease the burden inseparable from war by throwing it upon their innocent neighbours. These objects might furnish matter of explanation; but his Majesty thinks he would give offence to the respective Courts to which he appeals, were he to apprehend that those Courts, after having heard his counter representations would persevere in those principles; and still less that they would employ preponderant violence, and substitute it for argument and proofs, or for the concessions necessary to the parties interested. His Majesty having made a separate agreement with the other neutral powers, he does not know their sentiments on this head; but his Majesty is convinced that their opinion and resistance will be unanimous, and that they will also perceive that it is impossible to combine the system of neutrality with the measures which wholly destroy it.

"The King is not afraid of there being any room of complaint against him. His Majesty has demanded nothing but what is strictly conformable to the treaties. His Majesty has remained faithful to his stipulations and neutrality. He is the injured party; but he cannot conceive how his Britannic Majesty, could, without the consent of his Danish Majesty, give fresh instructions to the commanders of the British ships of war, which are absolutely contrary to the former instructions, and to his treaties with Denmark. The king entertained hopes, that those instructions would only have extended to those states to which England is not tied by decisive conventions.

"But since his Majesty can no longer admit of this declaration, he finds himself obliged, against his will, to protest against those instructions, as an open infringement of the treaties, and of the most sacred law which exists between men, to preserve all his rights, and most urgently to request his Brittannic Majesty to do away this recent rupture, by giving only such instructions as are consistent with the existing and mutually binding engagements. This is not done because his Majesty feels indifference at the pleasure of manifesting his friendship toward the king of Great Britain, and likewise to the king of Prussia, and their allies, by violating his vigorous duties.

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Philip Sloan, at	140
Peleg Loring, at	1400
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Jacobus Tissanier, at	4000
William Patterson, at	1000
Spanish Dollars,	13,500

Crew of the schooner Diana, of Boston, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER:

	Dolls.
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Alexander Forsyth, at	1000
James L. Cathcart, at	1000
Thomas Gregory Billingsat, at	1400
James Harnett, at	1400
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Mr. Phillips further adds, that it was currently reported, and generally believed in Lisbon, that her Majesty of Portugal, would immediately order a 60 gun ship and a frigate to cruise off the Streights mouth, to protect the vessels of the United States, bound to and from her ports.

We are sorry to add to the foregoing, that NINE AMERICAN vessels have been seen in the Mediterranean with Algerines on board; who were taking them into their ports. One of these unfortunate vessels is said to be the brig Nancy of Philadelphia.

DECEMBER 23.

The following extract was published in the Daily Gazette, of Saturday. We understand it to be taken from a letter written by a gentleman in Charleston, to a respectable merchant of this city. We have seen another letter from a respectable house in Charleston, in which the same information is contained.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston to his friend in this city, dated the 12th instant

"The General Assembly for this State met a few days ago—the first business that attracted their attention was the *arresting* of Major Hamilton and a Mr. Drayton (the latter is Secretary to our Governor) they are to be tried for *high treason*, having accepted a Commission from Mr. *Genet*, for the purpose of *Raising five thousand men!*—in the back country to *assist* the French—they have actually received a large sum of money, and were sent about enlisting men—several members of the Assembly declare, that they are in possession of proof sufficient to convict them. One of our Chief Judges, Mr. Greenup, is impeached for neglect of duty, and it is thought will lose his place—It is also thought, that our Governor will be impeached in a few days for aiding and assisting the French privateers contrary to law."

The following extract from the proceedings of the Legislature of South-Carolina, appear to confirm the foregoing letter.

December 2, 1793.

On Motion, Resolved (unanimously) That a committee be appointed with full powers to send for persons, papers and records, to examine into, and ascertain the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this state, by persons under a foreign authority, without the permission and contrary to the express prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this state—The following gentlemen were appointed: Capt. Anderson, Mr. Delaussure, Mr. John Rutledge, jun. Capt. Butler, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Ford.

By the schooner Governor Clinton, last from Jeremie, we are informed—That the French frigate l'Inconstante, off Petit Goave in the bite of Leogane, on her way from Petit Trou, having convoyed several vessels with provisions to a camp formed against Jeremie, was taken by the British frigate Penelope and Ephigenia.—The Inconstante fired two or three broad sides before she struck, and had about twenty men killed and wounded.—The schooner Governor Clinton, loaded at Miragoane, took on board near an hundred passengers, flying for shelter before the Negroes, and carried them to Jeremie.

Leogane and St. Marc, had revolted against the power of the Commissioners.

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District of Newport, Dec. 30.

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Schooner Betsey, Champlin,	Havannah
—— Nancy, Barney,	Washington
Sloop Leopard, Foster,	Providence
Sloop Susanna, Ormsbe,	New-York
Brig Maria, Westcott,	Curacoa

CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Lucy, Peirce,	Newbern
Sloop Betsey, Bowen,	West Indies
Sloop Polly, Hammond,	Charleston
Sloop Friendship, Borden,	Petersburgh
Sloop Sally, Barker,	Jeremie
Sloop Rising Sun, Slocum,	Salisbury

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

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TRUTH ESTEEMED.

To the Printer of the Newport Mercury.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your paper, merely to know how the world wags. I have been sometimes ambitious enough to look at the works of the *learned men* who correspond with you; but have generally repented my presumption. I cannot forbear (though with shame I own it) telling you, that my poor wits were set to work last week by Master *Moderatio*, the dealer in hard words. Tho' I much question, if it would not puzzle some Schoolmasters, were they to meet such words as these, in about a score lines, viz.

"Sterile, enubilation, sanguine gallimaufry, incomprehensible, flexuous route, laconic repercussion, Heraclitus, salubrious, Hamden, uliginous, squalled, epiphonema, fabrication, acute genio, jeopardous illaqueation, Moderatio."

Sometimes, Mr. Printer, I thought it Dog Latin, then again I guess'd it to be your ultramontane lingo. At last, after getting a cruel *ileus*, by my *appetition* to discover the *verbosity*, I found it was only a *lugubrious lullaby*.

Yours,

ALDIBORONTIPHOSCOPHORNIA.

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

HAVING offered in your last some seasonable Memorandums, for CHRISTMAS DAY, I shall proceed to inform your Readers of a Variety of Customs observed in different Parts of the World——on

The TWELFTH DAY.

On this Day, the Eastern Magi was led by the STAR, to pay their Devotions to our SAVIOUR; being the Twelfth Day after the Nativity; it was called, *The Twelfth Day*.

There are various Customs, in various Parts of the World, appropriated on this Day.

In the Academies of Germany, one of the Students is chosen King, and a magnificent Entertainment provided for him. This Custom is most likely borrowed from the Roman Saturnalia; when the Masters gave Entertainment to their Servants, and waited upon them.—Something like this was formerly practised in the English Universities, but is now laid aside.—In the Calenders of the Romish Church, against this Day, we often find is written, "*Regis fabis creantur.*"

Formerly, each Mistress of a Family, made a Cake on this Day; it was necessary that it should be compoted of Flour, Honey, Ginger, and Pepper; whilst she was kneading it, she put a Piece of Money into it.—The Cake when baked was divided into as many Parts, as there were Persons in the Family; and whoever found the Money, was saluted as King. In inferior Families, a Bean was substituted for Money.

In most Parts of England, the following Customs are still preserved.—All Pastry Cooks and Confectioners, on the Twelfth Day, make a Number of Cakes, of different sizes, which they Ornament in curious and pleasing Forms. Every Father of a Family purchases one of these Cakes; and dividing it into as many Shares as Persons, affix a Label to each Piece, with a Title of Honour, or Mark of Disgrace thereon. It is generally so contrived by the Parent, that the obedient and good Child draws the Prize of Honour; while the disgraceful Chance falls to the disobedient, who is thereby often reformed.

In other Parts of England the Farmers Servants assemble, and make twelve Fires in a large Field; round which they drink a Cup of Ale to their Masters Health, and Success to the next Season. They then return, and are regaled by their Masters with Twelfth Cake, &c.

Wishing all your Readers, Mr. Printer, equal Merriment, during the Holidays, I take my Leave of them, and of you, for the Year 1793. J.

Newport, 30th December, 1793.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the sixth Day of next Month, at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

28th of 12th Month, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING
Done on the South Side of the Parade, Third House from the BRICK-MARKET.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

ST. Martin's SALT, by the Bushel—COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag—COTTON, by the Bag—A few Hogsheads of MOLASSES—A few Boxes of first white SUGARS—A few Barrels of brown Ditto—Russia DUCK—fine Yard-wide LINENS—Coarse 7-8ths Ditto—SHEETING—WRITING-PAPER, by the Ream—GERMAN STEEL—10 by 8 GLASS (white)—DECANTERS—WINE GLASSES—Pint, Half Pint, and Gill TUMBLERS—A Quantity of TAR—SHEET-IRON—Bohea TEA, by the Chest, &c.

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Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red-Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawler, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, to me directed, from the Special District Court of Rhode Island District, holden in Newport, in said District, on the 24th Day of December, 1793, there will be exposed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest Bidder, at the Public House kept by STEPHEN WARDWELL, in Bristol, within said District, on Thursday, the sixteenth Day of January next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon,

The Schooner HANNAH,

Of about Forty-eight and Two-thirds Tons Burthen, with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, now lying at *Bourn* and *Wardwell*'s Wharf, in said Bristol.

Dated at Newport, *this Twenty fifth Day of* December, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three.*

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, *Deputy Marshal (Rhode Island District.*

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-third Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN GARDNER LADD, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* The POEMS of AROUET."—And, also hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "An ESSAY, on Primitive, Latent, and Regenerated LIGHT, by Dr. JOSEPH B. LADD—in Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies; during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the District Court of Rhode Island.*

A true Copy of Record:

Attest, EDMUND T. ELLERY.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Widow REBECCA BURRINGTON, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment, to the Subscriber; and those Persons who have any just Demands upon said Estate, are desired to exhibit their Claims, within Six Months from this Date, or they will be excluded.

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Bristol, Dec. 31, 1793.

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HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE:

BEST Petersburg clean
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of the first Quality.

Bohea Tea,

A few Chests of excellent,

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At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

Mr. Phillips further adds, that it was currently reported, and generally believed in Lisbon, that her Majesty of Portugal, would immediately order a 60 gun ship and a frigate to cruize off the Streights mouth, to protect the vessels of the United States, bound to and from her ports.

We are sorry to add to the foregoing, that NINE AMERICAN vessels have been seen in the Mediterranean with Algerines on board; who were taking them into their ports. One of these unfortunate vessels is said to be the brig Nancy of Philadelphia.

DECEMBER 23.

The following extract was published in the Daily Gazette, of Saturday. We understand it to be taken from a letter written by a gentleman in Charleston, to a respectable merchant of this city. We have seen another letter from a respectable house in Charleston, in which the same information is contained.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston to his friend in this city, dated the 12th instant

"The General Assembly for this state met a few days ago—the first business that attracted their attention was the *arresting* of Major Hamilton and a Mr. Drayton (the latter is Secretary to our Governor) they are to be tried for *high treason*, having accepted a Commission from Mr. *Genet*, for the purpose of *Raising five thousand men!*—in the back country to *assist* the French—they have actually received a large sum of money, and were sent about enlisting men—several members of the Assembly declare, that they are in possession of proof sufficient to convict them. One of our Chief Judges, Mr. Greenup, is impeached for neglect of duty, and it is thought will lose his place—It is also thought, that our Governor will be impeached in a few days for aiding and assisting the French privateers contrary to law."

The following extract from the proceedings of the Legislature of South-Carolina, appear to confirm the foregoing letter.

December 2, 1793.

On Motion, Resolved (unanimously) That a committee be appointed with full powers to send for persons, papers and records, to examine into, and ascertain the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this state, by persons under a foreign authority, without the permission and contrary to the express prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this state—The following gentlemen were appointed: Capt. Anderson, Mr. Desaussure, Mr. John Rutledge, jun. Capt. Butler, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Ford.

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Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

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FROM THE BEE.

THE MOURNING MOTHER.

FROM heav'n's wide concave, where ſerenely wild
The eye of mercy beams upon the bleſt,
Look down anointed ſpirit of my child,
And view the anguiſh of a parent's breaſt.

Yet rather turn from miſery and woe,
Thou deareſt off-ſpring of connubial love:
Nor let a mother's wretchedneſs below,
One moment daſh thy happineſs above.

Oh nature! thou my aching boſom arm,
With force of ſoul to play my trying part;
Thou who with magic hand haſt fix'd the charm,
That twiſts a child ſo ſtrongly round the heart.

Dear, loſt Eliza! in thy infant years,
When ſweetneſs liſping prattled o'er its toys,
One ſmile of thine would diſſipate my fears,
And fill my boſom with a thouſand joys.

Thy winning ſofineſs, and thine artleſs mouth,
The ſtarting tears from miſery have ſtole;
Supplied the buried huſband of my youth
The firſt and laſt poſſeſſion of my ſoul.

Thou wert that all which fortune had beſtow'd,
T' endear this tranſient and unreal ſtage;
To ſmooth life's weary and fatiguing road,
And chear alike infirmity and age.

What ſcenes of fancied pleaſure would I trace,
Thy little race of prattlers to attend;
And paſs the ſhort remainder of my days
A grandchild's parent, and a daughter's friend.

Deluſive dreams! return to glad my years;
O riſe again in all your form ſo fair!
Dejection now for happineſs appears,
And grief array'd by ſolitude and care.

Pardon juſt heav'n!—But where the heart is torn,
The human drop of bitterneſs will ſteal;
Nor can we loſe the privilege to mourn,
Till we have loſt the faculty to feel.

Religion come! thou ſiſter of the ſkies,
And quickly lift thy ſalutary rod;
Nor let this daring argument of ſighs,
Too boldly tax the juſtice of my God.

O! make me, then, all-ſeeing pow'r reſign'd
Thy awful firſt humbly to receive:
And O! forgive the weakneſs of a mind,
Which feels as mortal, and as ſuch muſt grieve.

And you, ye dames! your ſoft'ning tears employ,
You who can paint the ſorrows of the blow;
For who that never felt a mother's joy,
Can gueſs the depth, the wildneſs of her woe.

W. W.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boſton-Neck, South Kingſtown, containing 200 Acres of excellent LAND.—For further Particulars, inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 24, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Thouſand Bunches of ONIONS.

Apply to JOHN HULL.

Newport, December 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, ſen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed; repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of EBENEZER BROWN, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement;—And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

STUKELY BROWN, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Dec. 16, 1793.

SALT

for Sale, coarſe and fine, by

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, Dec. 9, 1793.

A moſt excellent Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received, and now ſelling

Very Cheap for CASH, by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

Alſo for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Point LOTTERY, which will *poſitively* commence Drawing on Monday the 25th Day of January next.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Briſtles,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNT[illegible] and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, oppoſite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.—Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4 1793.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them in for Adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to diſcharge their reſpective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing,

Newport, September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe ready made—Sheet-Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

TAYLORS.

Meſſrs. DORVAL & FORCHEON,
HABIT-MAKERS and *TAYLORS,*
Near Capt. *Warner's*, and almoſt oppoſite Mr. *Centry's* Hair-Dreſſer, in Thames-Street,

BEG Leave to inform the Public, that they carry on their Buſineſs, in all its Branches, viz.—They make COATS, for Eleven Shillings;—WAISTCOATS, for Four Shillings;—BREECHES, for Five Shillings;—OVERALLS, for Five Shillings, &c. &c.—Alſo, that Two Yards of Broadcloth is ſufficient to make a Coat for the talleſt Man.—They will cut and finiſh their Work in the moſt faſhionable Style, and will alter any of their Work, gratis.—They alſo take SPOTS out of Clothes, and clean BROADCLOTH ſo as to render it as neat as new.

They likewiſe inform the Public, That either of them will work at the Houſes of thoſe who ſhall please to employ them, if they chooſe it, at the uſual Prices.

Newport, December 16, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have juſt opened

A large ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which they are determined to diſpoſe of at the very loweſt Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and all Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport Auguſt 5, 1793.

FROM THE BEE.

THE MOURNING MOTHER.

FROM heav'n's wide concave, where ſeronely wild
The eye of mercy beams upon the bleſt,
Look down anointed ſpirit of my child,
And view the anguiſh of a parent's breaſt.

Yet rather turn from miſery and woe,
Thou deareſt off-ſpring of connubial love:
Nor let a mother's wretchedneſs below,
One moment daſh thy happineſs above.

Oh nature! thou my aching boſom arm,
With force of ſoul to play my trying part;
Thou who with magic hand haſt fix'd the charm,
That twiſts a child ſo ſtrongly round the heart.

Dear, loſt Eliza! in thy infant years,
When ſweetneſs liſping prattled o'er its toys,
One ſmile of thine would diſſipate my tears,
And fill my boſom with a thouſand joys.

Thy winning ſoftneſs, and thine artleſs truth,
The ſtarting tears from miſery have ſtole;
Supplied the buried huſband of my youth
The firſt and laſt poſſeſſion of my ſoul.

Thou wert that all which fortune had beſtow'd,
T' endear this tranſient and unreal ſtage;
To ſmooth life's weary and fatiguing road,
And chear alike infirmity and age.

What ſcenes of fancied pleaſure would I trace,
Thy little race of prattlers to attend;
And paſs the ſhort remainder of my days
A grandchild's parent, and a daughter's friend.

Deluſive dreams! return to glad my years;
O riſe again in all your form ſo fair!
Dejection now for happineſs appears,
And grief array'd by ſolitude and care.

Pardon juſt heav'n!—But where the heart is torn,
The human drop of bitterneſs will ſteal;
Nor can we loſe the privilege to mourn,
Till we have loſt the faculty to feel.

Religion come! thou ſiſter of the ſkies,
And quickly lift thy ſalutary rod;
Nor let this daring argument of ſighs,
Too boldly tax the juſtice of my God.

O! make me, then, all-ſeeing pow'r reſign'd
Thy awful firſt humbly to receive!
And O! forgive the weakneſs of a mind,
Which feels as mortal, and as ſuch muſt grieve.

And you, ye dames! your ſoft'ning tears employ,
You who can paint the ſorrows of the blow;
For who that never felt a mother's joy,
Can gueſs the depth, the wildneſs of her woe.

W. W.

To be L E T,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

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Apply to JOHN HULL.

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North Kingſtown, Dec. 16, 1793.

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Juſt received, and now ſelling

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Newport, October 28, 1793.

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Alſo for SALE,

TICKETS in the Stonington-Point LOTTERY, which will *poſitively* commence Drawing on Monday the 15th Day of January next.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
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Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
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Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
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Logwood,
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Frying Pans,
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Braſs Candleſticks,
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N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

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RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

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RAVENS' DUCK,
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TAYLORS.

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HABIT-MAKERS and *TAYLORS,*

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JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.